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WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbit If the radical element of Democratic

statesmanship represented by Tom L

Johnson could have its way, the country

would know what to expect. "CALAMITY JIM" FIPPEN has succeeded in snoring himself out of the race for Speaker of the House, and if he should snore himself out of the House the State

would be none the loser. THE announcement of Chairman Taggart in Chicago that "the Democracy of Indiana are a unit for ex-Governor Gray for a member of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet," is in the nature of news.

THE Chicago Inter Ocean has an editorial on "How to Secure Clean Streets." The way to have clean streets is to clean them, but the city authorities of Indianapolis do not believe in tha

ONE of Mr. Cleveland's friends announces that the Cabinet positions will be filled by the men best qualified, regardless of the desires of localities. If this is the case, a large number of candidates should prudently retire.

THE Democratic party is now engaged in trying to analyze the relations between President-elect Cleveland and the Chicago platform, with a view of ascertaining what part of the platform he atood on and what part he stood off.

It is an indication of returning sense that the Georgia House tabled the Statebank-of-issue bill, Tuesday, by a vote of two to one. There is reason to believe that it is one of the planks of the Chicago platform to which the Democracy will not live up.

THE statement of the Chicago Times that "the pension roll is made up largely of men who did no real service and whose term of enlistment was light," is disproved by the records, which showed. a little over a year ago, that the average term of service of the men whose names are on the pension rolls was over two

DR. JENKINS, he of the New York Health Board, who considered himself a bigger man than President Harrison when the latter ordered a quarantine, last summer-Jenkins says that "to stop immigration for a period of one year would be an outrage and a disgrace to an enlightened nation." Whatever Jenkins may think about such matters, he should remember that he is not hired to regulate the universe, much less the United States, but to look after the sanitation of New York city; also, that it makes no difference to the countr what he thinks.

IF the next Congress, or any Congress, were really anxious to economize, that body itself would be a good place to be gin. The expenses of Congress are fully 50 per cent. more than they should be, and perhaps double. The appropriation bill shows that the total amoun to be expended during the current fiscal year on the Senate account is \$1,018, 714.90, and \$2,334,306.30 on the House account. The pay-rolls of both houses are enormously large, and the perquisites of members are numerous and costly. Both houses have a small army of high-salaried employes, who, though paid by the year, work only one year i two, since they are only employed during the sessions of Congress. Senators are shaved, oiled and perfumed by "skilled laborers" paid by Uncle Sam, and each Senator has a clerk and a private room, elegantly furnished, for his personal use. These rooms, which are either in the Capitol or in an annex to the building, are fitted up in the most extravagant style, with velvet carpets, real lace curtains, gold decorated Japanese acreens of fine workmanship, modern library furniture, electric lighting apparatus, marble clocks and general brica-brac that would make the average American tax-payer open his eyes in astonishment. These are only a few of the items that go to swell the expense of the Senate, and the House is no much behind. But it is part of the business of Congress to keep these things concealed from the public, and however much it may economize, or pretend to economize, in other directions, there is no probability that it wil reduce its own expenses.

JUDGING from the expressions of Canadian newspapers the sentiment in favor of annexation to the United States i growing. The Brandon Sun, one of the leading papers of the Canadian Northwest, mentions a number of organizations and clubs which favor annexation. and says these do not embrace nearly all the persons who feel that a change in the commercial policy of the country is necessary. "If the individual opinions of Manitobans regarding the de-

airability of improved relations with the United States were ascertained," says the Sun, "we venture to think it profess to believe there are few who would be willing to alter their present political relations. That Canada cannot go much longer on present lines scarcely admits a doubt." The Tilsonburg Liberal "is fully convinced that Canada has hung on to the apron-strings of the old world long enough," while the St. John Telegraph is of the opinion that "the present relations between the mother country and Canada cannot be long maintained." The St. John Globe predicts that "in a very short time this country [Canada] will be alive with the fires of a new political agitation of a more sweeping character than any we have yet had," and the Haldimand Advocate exclaims, "Speed the day of political union with the United States." These papers have their readers and influence, and while they do not constitute, by any means, a majority of the Canadian press, they show that the annexation sentiment is widespread and increasing.

THE CASE OF REV. DR. SMITH.

Although the decision of the Cincinnati Presbytery in the case of the Rev. Dr. Smith had been pretty clearly foreshadowed during the trial, its announcement will cause somewhat of a sensation in Presbyterian Church circles. After about nine months of contention and a trial lasting several weeks the presbytery finds Dr. Smith guilty of heresy and suspends him from the ministry "until such time as he shall make manifest to the satisfaction of the presbytery his renunciation of the errors he has been found to hold, and his solemn purpose no longer to teach or propagate them." There is in this decision and punishment an ex cathedra tone of infallibility and intolerance that does not accord with the spirit of the nineteenth century, and which can hardly fail to set many ministers and members of the Presbyterian Church wondering whether they are not heretics as well as Dr. Smith.

There were three charges against Dr. Smith, with several specifications under each charge. The charges were based on certain teachings of his in two articles published last spring in the New York Evangelist and in a pamphlet entitled "Biblical Scholarship and Inspiration." Stripped of verbiage and boiled down, the charges and specifications were all to the point that Dr. Smith was guilty of heresy in denying the verbal inspiration of the Bible and insisting that many statements of the socalled inspired writers were historically unreliable and scientifically incorrect. He did not deny nor in the slightest degree impugn the sacredness and binding force of the Bible as a rule of faith and practice, but he insisted that those portions of it which did not relate to spiritual life and conduct should be judged in the light of reason, and that, being so judged, they disclosed errors of history and fact. The finding of the presbytery, in effect, asserts that every part of the Bible is equally inspired and infallible, and that to attempt to bring any statement in it to the test of history, science or reason is heresy. If this is heresy there is reason to believe that many of the brightest men in the Presbyterian Church are tainted with it.

The decision of the presbytery does not end the Smith case. It debars him from preaching until he shall recant, but he says he will not recant. That means that one of the ablest men of the Presbyterian Church in the West will be excluded from the pulpit temporarily, at least, and, perhaps, permanently. Dr. Smith will appeal to the synod, which meets next October, and meantime will continue to teach in Lane Seminary, but he cannot preach. The action of the presbytery savors strongly of ecclesiastical intolerance

THE PRESIDENT AND THE NEW NAVY.

A cynical critic once said of Mr. Edmunds that he "could see a fly on a barndoor without seeing the door." Something of this hypercritical faculty is evidenced in the Indianapolis News. The President's message seems to have thrown the News into a state of mind. Its latest manifestation and outgiving is because of what the President said respecting the navy under the administration of Secretary Tracy, and it impliedly charges that the President ignored altogether what had been done during the previous administration, arrogating to this one the fuil credit for the entire new navy-this especially because of his expressed hope that the good work that had been begun and continued might, in view of the November result, be not now "stayed."

The first observation to occur to candid person is that President Harrison's message distinctly stated that it was a review of the four years, or of so much of that period as had elapsed of the present administration, having nothing to do, either directly or indirectly, with work performed under previous administrations. Secondly, that in expressing the hope that the work on the new navy would not "be stayed," the President had an eye simply to the wellknown fact that whatever objection to the new navy there was has come from Democratic members of Congress, and that work was quite likely to be "stayed" by the new administration after it should come into full power, if the theories of economy advocated by its leading members in Congress and by its principal newspapers were to be

The new navy, so called, began with the Forty-eighth Congress, under a Republican administration, when Senator Chandler was the Secretary, and progress in its development has been steadily continued since; but the figures the News gives as between the Cleveland administration and the Harrison administration are misleading, if not incorrect.

actually carried out.

The official records show the following: During the Cleveland administration, as represented by the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses, there was appropriated a total of \$26,638,362, or, as the News puts it, that amount of money "was made available." By the Fiftyfirst Congress and the first session of the

Fifty-second Congress, during the Harrison administration, there were made available \$35,909,000, of which \$26,479,would be a great surprise to any who | 000 was appropriated by the Fiftyfirst, or the Republican Congress. The new vessels authorized from 1885 to 1889 aggregated 67,183 tons; between the years 1889 and 1893 the vessels authorized aggregated 66,616 tons. The number of vessels under the Cleveland administration was larger than under the Harrison administration, but the tonnage is practically the same. The new vessels upon which work was begun under the Cleveland administration aggregated 34,814 tons; under the Harrison administration, 109,018. The vessels commissioned during the Cleveland administration aggregated 7,863 tons; during the Harrison administration, 54,832 tons. The tonnage of the vessels upon which work was actually done in the Cleveland administration aggregated 69,197 tons; under the Harrison administration, 169,564 tons. This is the wa

YEARS.	Amount of money.	New vessels au- thorized. Ions.,	New ressels begun.	Tessels Commis-	Vessels upon which work has actu- ally been done. Tons.
1885-9 1889-93	\$26,658,362 35,909,000	67,186 66,616	34,814	7.863 54,832	

In view of these figures, the littleness of the criticism of the News will be apparent. President Harrison, in hi message to Congress, neither desired nor intended to unduly aggrandize this administration in its work relating to the new navy, but simply presented the facts. He might well have said more than he did.

PRACTICAL BENEVOLENCE.

Mr. P. D. Armour, of Chicago, has long been known to his friends as a man of practical benevolence who has m many investments where the only returns to himself were the satisfaction of doing kind acts and the pleasure arising from contemplation of the consequent prosperity and comfort of fellow-creatures whom he had aided-the highest form of pleasure, according to excellent authority. In many cases this benevolence, always modest and unobtrusive, has taken the form of assisting young men to help themselves, and it is probable that his intercourse with young men ou of employment has convinced him of the advantages of an education which will fit a boy for some profitable occupation at the same time that it gives him intellectual training. As conditions are now, the majority of boys leave school at an early age, owing to the necessity of fitting themselves for business. With a chance for doing this while they were in school a large number of them would remain longer and could well afford to do so, for the manual skill or technical knowledge they would have acquired at the age eighteen would qualify them better positions than they would be likely to command through their independent exertions by that time. And the additional "book knowledge" that a boy gains between the ages of fourteen and eighteen-literary studies as well as mechanics and arts being a part of the curriculum of manual training schools -is necessarily of great value to him. It is because of the time required to fit young men for business that so many are unable to spend more years in school, and it is the lack of practical knowledge which he can put to immediate and profitable use that places the college graduate at so great a disad-

The benefits that will accrue to the people of Chicago from the institution so liberally endowed by Mr. Armour are likely to exceed in value all they will derive from the world's fair, great as are their expectations in this line. They are fortunate, indeed, in having among them a citizen who combines with his wealth and public spirit the good judgment which enables him to bestow a gift that will be of service to the great-

If this country is saved from disaster, its morals must do the work! The cities, we ill know, are governing us. Who has not ound it out? Why did Illinois swing round in the last election as she did? I'll tell you why. It was because eight thousand saoons in Chicago, each of which controls no less than five votes, swung the State around. The same spectacle of moral depravity was presented by New York and

Such was the remark of a clergyman who devotes his time to Sunday-school organization. He is doubtless a nonpartisan, but he does not fail to understand one of the sources of that "moral uprising" which made Illinois and New York Democratic. He speaks of it as a thing which every one must know; still, there are a limited number of excellent gentlemen who have visions of a "new Democracy" in the late election. When they cease to consult their imaginations and consult facts, they will find that the "new Democracy," as a new party with a new purpose, does not exist.

THE Cleveland faster has given up his ask in disgust because the people didn't appreciate his efforts in behalf of science. It is a noteworthy fact that nothing is quite so sensitive to a lack of appreciation

as an empty stomach. - Sentinel. For one Cleveland faster who ha given up his task in disgust there are a thousand hungry ones who are still holding out their plates and lifting up their voices to Grover. A year hence most of these hungry individuals who are now flattering the great dispenser of official plums will be abusing him, for "it is a noteworthy fact that nothing is quite so sensitive to a lack of appreciation as an empty stomach."

WHILE Mr. Cleveland carried New York by 42,000 plurality he did not receive as many votes in forty-two of the sixty counties in the State as he did in 1888. It was the "great moral uprising" of the slums of New York city and Brooklyn which gave him the Empire

HEREAFTER when the New York Reform Club invites distinguished persons to accept its hospitality it should put in the corner of the invitation N. I. G .- no insults go.

EVERY citizen of Indianapolis who is not familiar with the peculiar methods of the

officials who control the police force must be surprised that the patrolmen who insulted Mr. J. T. Power, as the testimony shows, were not summarily dismissed. Mr. Power is so well known in this city as a business man that men who are fitted for police duty should either know him by sight or by name. He is a man who minds his own business and one whose general appearance would cause him to be held above suspicion by men of average sense. Instead of that, these ignorant and insolent representatives of the city treated him as they have no right to treat a tramp, using language for which they should be removed, if for no other cause. They are of the same ilk as two patrolmen in that same locality to whom complaint was made that there was unseemingly shouting in a saloon; they denied it, and told the would-be complainant that "if he should make a complaint at headquarters it would be of no use, as they would testify against him." In other cities, or, rather, under other police management, there would be an inquiry to ascertain why four or five patrolmen were assembled at a little station at midnight when they should be patrolling the streets. The mild reproof which the patrolmen who insulted Mr. Power have received for an outrage upon a sober citizen is an object lesson on the methods of the alleged Board of Public Safety.

It has been discovered that the latest slang phrase, "not in it," is in Shakspeare. It occurs in Scene III, Act IV, of "Winter's Tale," where Shakspeare makes the servant say, in bringing the rustics clothed as satyrs toPolixeness: "And they have a dance, which the wenches say is a gallimanfry of gambols because they are not in 't." When it comes to coining expressions, Shakspeare was considerably "in it" himself.

MRS. JAMES BROWN POTTER and Mr. Belew appeared in a New York theater, on Monday, in one of Zola's plays-a combination which excited New York curiosity to the highest pitch. The general verdict is that the play is far more decent than was expected, and the disappointment is in proportion.

ARMOUR'S GIFT.

Mr. Armour has never made an investnent that will bring him greater satisfacion, or reflect as great and lasting honor on his name. - Minneapolis Tribune.

PHIL ARMOUR has given Chicago another nillion for education, but it will take more than that to teach Chicago and its millionaires to earn money before they give 18 away.-St. Louis Republic.

THE benefactor who gives his wealth in his lifetime to the uses of the public can see the fruit of his philanthropy ripen under his eyes. He can see the harvest. He can accept in person the gratitude of men, and "read his history in a nation's eyes." -Chicago Herald. This ample provision for educating the

head, the heart, and the hand cannot be otherwise than a great power for good the community. It will be the means of directly building up to efficiency thousands who otherwise could make but a poor start in the race for life. - Chicago Tribune.

IF Mr. Armour's vast wealth were distributed among a hundred people it very unlikely that these hundred would ever have agreed to make such a present as Mr. Armour has just made to Chicago. This circumstance is worth considering by persons who rail at the concentration o wealth .- Milwaukee Sentinel.

THE art of giving wisely is difficult oolish, lavish giving is dangerous to the recipients. Any millionaires who may be puzzled how to go to work in behalf of philanthropy may take a lesson from Mr. Armour's methods, and piace their money where it will accrue most fully to the benefit of the poor and the energetic. -Chicago News Record.

THE boys and girls of whom Mr. Armour seems to have been thinking are to take up the burden of industry. Such an institution cannot fail to be elevating to the general and average character of the industrial community, and to make the nomes of the future wage-workers more cheerful, a benefit bringing in its train many virtues and general improvements. -Chicago inter Ocean.

MR. ARMOUR'S philanthropy opens up and through generations will continue to open up, to aspiring youth opportunities for that usefulness to themselves, which exerted properly, will be usefulness in the highest degree to their fellowmen, and Mr. Armour is happy in the fact that he is crowning a youth of labor in works like these, and is having in his age the satisfaction of seeing the development of plans as high-minded and as utile as those which have just been brought to the attention of the Chicago public. - Chicago Times.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

A WEDDING notice in a Maine paper the ther day ended with the words, "No cards. no cake, nobody's business.'

Tolstoi says he is coming to America to live with the farmers. Let him come right along. In winter the farmers have plenty of time in which to make it pleasant for their boarders.

THE Pope is perfectly well, but does not like to read the speculations as to his death at no very distant date, and what will then happen. He took special care to inform a literary visitor the other day that he has every prospect of living to be a hundred. I'HE Minnesota woman's auxiliary to the

world's fair commission has decided to prepare for the exposition a bronze statue representing a thought from Longfellow's oem, "Minnehaha." The competition for the design is open to all women sculptors. THE famous Oaks plantation in South Carolina has been sold for the phosphate deposits on it for \$40,000. It plays a conspicuous part in several of Sims's novels, and Marion and his men were often encamped there. One of the great attractions of the old plantation is a long avenue of ancient oak trees as gnarled and rugged as the typical caks of the poets.

THE women of Zurich, Switzerland, have won a great victory. They have secured the suppression of the Thierbuch, a publication which revealed their ages, occupations, descendants, etc. It was issued annually, and was more frequently consulted at cases and other public resorts than the city directory. Now that its fate has been sealed one cannot purchase a copy of the

last edition for a fifty-franc note. JOHN W. MACKAY, when he quitted Say Franciso for Paris, gave the house in which he had lived, fully and elegantly furnished. to an old friend's wife. This friend, Corneline O'Connor, is well known in society as well as in business circles. His eldest daughter was head bride's-maid at the amous Fair-Oelrichs wedding. The O'Connors have been blessed with nineteen children, not all of whom, however, are living.

PROBABLY the best-known writer housewifely matters in this country is certain woman living in Brooklyn. has not only national but local fame. The latter says that she is "the most slovenly woman on the block." One of her neighbors adds: "Once in a great while she opens the front door, and sweeps out dirt enough to be the accumulation of weeks. This is brushed down upon the brown-stone eps, and there it lies till it blows away of

WISDOM. I wrote upon the last page in her book A tender word of love, because I knew That she would look upon the last leaf first Ere she had read the title of it through.

SOMETHING NEW. He hovered around her, and watched her eyes, And hung on each musical word-And she was aware of his stifled sighs And the throbs of his heart she heard: ad though nothing was said between these two He knew she knew that he knew she knew.

-Madeline 8. Bridges, in Puck.

VIEWS OF RAILWAY MAGNATES

Messrs. Roberts, Depew and Ingalls Before Senator Cullom's Committee.

They Want the Interstate-Commerce Law Changed so as to Permit Pooling, Which, They Say, Will Be Beneficial to the Public.

McGarrahan's Vetoed Claim Meets with Objection from Senator Sanders.

Option-Dealing in Cotton Dencunced by Mr. George-Military Appropriation Bill Hurriedly Passed by the Lower House.

WANT THE LAW AMENDED.

hree Railway Presidents Argue in Favor o

Permitting Traffic Pools, WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.-A number of prominent railroad men, including Chauncey M. Depew and President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania system, were before the Senate committee on interstate commerce this morning to advocate the passage of the amendment to the interstate-commerce law introduced by request by Mr. Cullom to modify the existing law so as to authorize railroad companies to form pools under the supervision of the Interstate-commerce Commission, to wipe out the penal clause of the punishment prescribed, etc. The full committee was present, and speeches were made by Mr. Depew, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Walker and Mr. Ingalls, these gentlemen urging that the great majority of the railroads of the country were in favor of the proposed amendment.

road, said that in his judgment the interstate-commerce law had not operated for the benefit of the public in the matter of preventing discrimination. He said, in the course of his remarks, that he wanted to impress on the committee the fact that the law, as now drawn, precluding railroad companies from making arrangements in reference to traffic agreements, induces radical violations of the law by the companies and the shippers as well. The companies were not violating the fifth section of the law (that preventing pooling), but in observing its provisions they were violating some other sections. Mr. Roberts did not think the commission should be allowed to regulate rates, because it was not in the interest of the public that it should do so. Nor was the pooling system the best, but it was better for the public than the practice now existing. Mr. Roberts was of the opinion that it was of as much importance to the public at large that the railroad companies should not be allowed to charge too low rates as it was that they should not be permitted to charge rates that were too high. Pooling might be authorized by Congress, subject to cancellation by the commission if found

Mr. Depew, president of the New York Central, said that the interstate-commerce law had been established to prevent dis-crimination; but its effect had been to premote trusts beyond anything that had ever been dreamed of. There were eight roads between New York and Chicago, but for all the purposes of the public there was but one. If an iron-clad rule of equal rates under equal conditions of time was established the New York Central and the Pennsylvania would do eight-tenths of the business. The other roads would go into bankruptcy, with all the attendants of bankruptoy. In this way the law preventing pooling was creating trusts. If this law continued in force five years longer, Mr. Depew thought, there would not be an independent business man in any of the large cities of the United States. It was creating trusts, and this condition of affairs was being brought about by the miserable operations of a law intended to pre-

DEPEW'S REMEDY. In response to the query of Mr. Cullom as to how the evil was to be cured Mr. Depew said that under the proposed amendment the roads would be authorized to make contracts upon a business basis, and could agree upon rates which would be al ways the same to the public. The law would empower the companies to enforce their agreements, and the public would be protected by putting the matter under the control of the commission. In discussing the existing conditions Mr. Depew said that it would soon be impossible for manufacturers to exist, except at terminal points -a statement which caused Mr. Brice to ask if he was to be understood as meaning that New York and other cities of like character would be favored to the detri-ment of such places as Lima, Newark and other places in Ohio which the Senator named. To this Mr. Depew replied that, under the operation of the present law, such places would cease to exist except as the summer residences of United States

Mr. lugalle, president of the Big Four and the Chesapeake & Ohio roads, said that two situations confronted the railcompetition, under the law, the railroads would become bankrupt, or, in the end, be forced to make a combination which woul put them all under one control, and then the power to regulate them would slip from the grasp of the legislators. The general public now paid the full rate, while the big lealers were the ones who got the advantage of the rebate. Under the existing law, Mr. Ingalis said, the small dealers were being driven out of business, to the great detriment of the whole coun-It was for the interest of the whole country that the railroads should prosper. million of men were employed in the business, and twice that number were engaged in manufactures that furnished railroad supplies. It was to the interest of the railroads to enforce the law; and if the law, as the companies were now seeking to have it amended, had been enforced, the rincipal competitor of the Chesapeake & Ohio would have been bankrupt, so many cases of violation had they made against In concluding, Mr. Ingalls said that it d come to the point where the roads were compelled to get under the shadow of the law to keep their business. If the emendment sought passed, it would not resuit in an increase of rates, but in equal rates, and in many cases in reduced rates. Many of the railroads had done all they could to break down the interstate-commerce law; but they had become educated and were now in favor of it.

Mr. Walker, of the trunk lines, spoke briefly, and said the object of the bill was to suppress unhealthy competition; not healthy competition. The committee will robably hold another meeting next Another turn was taken at the interstate-

commerce law to-day in a bill introdued in the Senate by Mr. McMillan, of Michiigan, in which it is sought to amend the law by making it unlawful for any common carrier, subject to the provisions of the existing law, to enter into any contract. agreement, etc., with any other carrier, for the division of the freight of the different ompeting roads, or to divide between them the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings, except as provided in the bill. Each day of the continuance of such agreement is deemed a separate offense. Agreements such as are prohibited above may be made, provided they are in writing, duly execut ed, and shall not conflict with any other provision of the law. They may become perative only after having been filed with approved by them. After such approva each party is required to deposit sufficient security to guarantee that the agreement will be carried out. Other sections of the Il deal with details of method, con-

IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

victions and punishment.

Vote on the McGarrahan Claim Delayed-Option Dealers Scored by Senator George. WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.-The famous Mc-Garrahan claim occupied the attention of the Senate to-day up to 2 o'clock, when it went over till to-morrow without action. The Vice-president baving presented the message of the President, stating the rea-

sons why he had not approved the bill passed by both houses last session (referring the matter to the Court of Private Land Claims) and having stated the question to be "Shall the bill pass, the objection of the President to the contrary!" The vote was about being taken by yeas and nays when Mr. Sanders interposed with a suggestion that some explanation should be made of why the bill should pass. He thereupon entered into an argument to show why, in his opinion, the bill should not pass. Mr. Teller followed in a brief argument in favor of the bill. The bill went over, however, without action and comes up again to-morrow in the morning

The anti-option bill was then taken up.

and Mr. George resumed his speech in favor of it. He commenced by saying that

he saw in one of the New York papers

that the dealers in futures in the city of

New York had undertaken to punish the

people of the United States because the Senate had, yesterday, in the performance of its constitutional duty, proceeded to consider this important bill. Cotton had

een made to fall 3, or 4, or 5 points, the

dealers in futures thereby undertaking force the Senara to cease the performance of a great cont itutional duty. To show that this fall in cotton was purely fictitions, purely in the spirit of bravado, be called attention to the fact that, while cotton had gone down in New York, corn and provisions had gone up in Chicago. He took it that Senators would treat such threats with that degree of contempt to which they were entitled. In the course of his argument he said, in reference the suggestion that the should go over till after the holidays, that postponement of action was impossible without giving up the bill. There was, he also said, a blessing in disguise in the short crop of cotton with which Providence had afflicted the Southern people. That blessing was that, while the gamblers and speculaters might temporarily depress the price, there was a deficiency for consumption, and the consumers would be obliged to come forward and take cotton at proper prices. The present time was, therefore, the time when the bill could be passed with the best prospects of escaping the domination of specuators. Most of Mr. George's speech was levoted to a description and criticism of the modes of business in the New York Cotton Exchange, which he characterized as an "electrosynary institution," mention-ing frequently its "unhallowed traffic" in "phantom bales." He spoke for over two hours, but had not finished when he yielded for other business. The anti-option bill President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania went over without action.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Daniel, calling for information on the subject of the civil service, was taken up and the Senate adjourned.

Army Appropriation Bill Passed. WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The time of the House to-day was consumed in consideration of the army appropriation, the first of the regular appropriation bills to be reported, and, as the outcome showed, the first to be passed. But the early passage of this bill presages nothing. The first appropriation bill passed by the first session of the House in the present Congress was that providing for the expenses of the Dis-triot of Columbia. However, Chairman onthwaite and the members of the military committee were elated at the quick action of the House upon their bill to-day. In the morning hour Mr. Cobb, of Missouri, reported a bill from the committee on war claims for reference to the private calendar. It is for the relief of the heirs of a Virginia lady who bore the historic name of Mary Ann Randolph Curtis. The amount involved in the bill is \$217,000. The was originally introduced by O'Ferrall. A number of bridge construction bills were passed, and then the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. De Armond, of Missouri, in the chair, on the army appropriation bill. Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, chairman of the committee on military affairs, made a statement as to the appropriations carried by the bill. They were \$24,202,740, against appropriations for the current fiscal year of \$24,288,450, and against an estimate of \$25,922,956 for the

The bill having been read for amendments Mr. Antony, of Texas, cast a brand of fire into the committee. He moved an amendment providing that before any re-tired officer or retired enlisted man shall be paid any part of his pay as such retired man the Secretary of War shall ascertain if such person receives pay from the gov-ernment in any other official cauacity, and f such is the case he shall not receive any pay under this act. Mr. Antony, in behalf of his amendment, cited the case of a post-master in his congressional district who was upon the retired list of the army, and who was also receiving a pension from the

Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, strenuously opposed the amendment, and referred to the case of Generals Sickles and Ros crans, to both of whom he paid high co pliment. He was ably seconded by Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, and, without division. the amendment was rejected.

The committee of the whole having risen nd the bill having been reported to the House, Mr. Antony moved to recommit to the committee on military affairs, with instructions to the committee to report back amended in the manner in which would have been had his former mot prevailed. This was rejected, and the bill was passed. The House then adjourned.

ARMOUR'S INSTITUTE.

The Millionaire Packer Says There Will Be Non-Sectarian Mission Attached to It.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Philip D. Armour is here with his secretary. He is going to Europe in the Majestic and will come back on her return trip. "There is no significance in my going abroad," he said. "I simply want a little rest."

He said that there was very little to add to the reports of his \$1,500,000 gift to endow and equip the new Armour Institute in Chicago. "The institute has already been turned over to the trustees," Mr Armour said, "and there is a mission attached to it. There is nothing sectarian about the mis-Its religion will be sixteen ounces to the pound, but undenominational, and it makes no difference to me whether its converts are baptized in a soup-bowl, a font, or the river. Of the \$75,000 income from the endowment fund, 25,000 goes to the support of the mission The institute will be for manual training and education in the arts and sciences. will be modeled after the Pratt Institute. of Brooklyn. I consulted with Mr. George W. Childs. John C. Black and my sons Ogden and Philip as to the best methods conducting the institute, and acted upon their advice. It will be opened in September. That's all there is about it."

Experimenting with Butter.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 14.-The board of directors of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station met here yesterday. Reports showed the station to be in a flourishing condition, and much good in ine of experiment is being accomplished. The board has authorized a series of experments for the purpose of learning if flavor can be developed in butter without developing acid in the cream. Professor Farrington, State chemist, will go to DeKalb to put the experiment under way. This is understood to be the first experiment of the kind in this country.

Deputy Marshal Killed.

Coffeyville, Kan., Dec. 14.—Deputy United States Marshal Floyd Wilson was killed yesterday by Henry Starr, a half-breed Cherokee Indian. Wilson, in company with W. C. Dickey, a special detective for the Pacific Express Company, went out from Lenadah, a small station on the Iron Mountain road, twelve infles south of here, to arrest Starr. Wilson ordered Starr to surrender, and in reply received a shot from Starr's rifle, Wilson only shot once, as his gun would not work, and Starr discharged his Winchester ten times and his pistol seven times at the marshal, killing him instantly.

Bottle Factories to Be Shut Down.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CHICAGO, Dec. 14 .- The Western Flintbottle Association met at the Grand Pacific to-day for the purpose of reassirming prices established in Pittsburg on Nov. 16. It was unanimously decided to close the factories on Dec. 24, and not to resume until Jan. 9. It was also agreed that no contracts should be made without dates of shipment and specifications being given.

OIL AND GAS IN JAY COUNTY

A Section Where a Hole in the Ground Is Certain to Find One or the Other.

The Oil Territory Comprises Twenty Square Miles, Yields 5,000 Barrels a Day, and Development Progresses Actively.

Staff Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal. CAMDEN, Ind., Dec. 14.-This place, although located in one of the best sections of the gas belt, has as yet derived but littie advantage from the development of wells. Located thirteen miles from railway facilities, manufacturers have not yet been able to avail themselves of its gas flow because of the impossibility of getting their product to the market. No advantage has thus far accrued to the town from the gas aside from that derived from local use and the disposal made of it for fuel and lighting purposes to Decatur, Bluffton and other conveniently adjacent towns. Much gas is struck here, but it is "anchored" or confined in the well, to be used when occasion calls for it.

field is exciting a new interest among the people. They feel that their gas is an assured fact, and as soon as railroad facilities can be obtained they will bring to Camden the same advantages that have come to her sister cities throughout the beit. The oil in this vicinity has undoubtedly thus far, brought more capital into this

At present the development of the oi

part of the belt than the gas. This field is in an infant state of development, and whether or not the "strike" will prove a large and permanent one is a question which time alone can determine. The field of oil, so far as ascertained, would appear to extend from Geneva, in Adams county, to Montpelier, in Blackford county, a distance of about twenty miles, with an average width of one mi This district is divided into two section

or "pools," as they are locally called, the Camden pool, or deposit, being located here; the Updegraff, or second, division of the workings is situated six miles north of this point. The Camden division is the better developed, furnishing about one-half the product of the belt. The total five thousand barrels per day. Of this 2,500 barrels are drawn from the Camden deposit, the remainder being supplied by the Updegraff pool and the remaining parts of the district.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE. There are about three hundred wells already driven in the belt, the larger number of which are located on the Camden and Updegraff pools. It must not be supposed that each of these properties is a producer. At least 25 per cent. are "dry holes." A "dry hole," let it be understood means one containing gas only. Total failure of results never occurs. If the seeker for oil fails to find it he is certain to obtain a fine flow of gas; which, if not so immediately profitable, is prospectively

The average capital put into active operation throughout the belt may be estimated by the cost of sinking a well, the price paid for leases, the payment of royalties, etc. The average cost of driving a well is \$1,700; contractors pay \$1 per acre per year for lands, and give a royalty, usually its equivalent in cash, of one-eighth of the product. The cost of development slone throughout the twenty square miles of the district would approximate half a

The product from the two principal pool is piped to Montpelier, where it is tanked and placed upon the market. The companies operating here are the Buckeye Oil Company, a branch of the Standard; the Northern Indiana, and the Portland Oil and Gas Company. The latter company dis-covered the oil in the Camden field while

oring for gas. There have been wells struck here whose flow, for a few hours, ran at as high a rate as nine hundred barrels per day. One well here is active at three hundred barrels per day, but this is far above the average. was reported some days ago that an eight-hundred-barrel "gusher" had been struck near Portland, but investigation proved

the report false. RAILWAY FACILITIES NEEDED. Development in the oil field is actively progressing, and the results, while not as gratifying as could be desired, are nevertheless such as to inspire the utmost confidence in the permanency and extent of the deposit. Experts from the fields of

Pennsylvania say the indications are those of a first-class oil field. The great want of Jay county is railroad facilities; and just why a line has not long ago been constructed through this part of the belt is hard to understand. the best farmers in the State would become tributary to a line through almost any part of the county, and the freight traffic from the farms alone would be enormous, to say nothing of the merchandise, oil, machinery, and manufacturer's products, suppos-ing, as may reasonably be done, that manufacturing enterprises would be located here, as in other towns of the gas belt. The county has already voted bonds to the amount of \$40,000 for a railroad. An old road-bed from Union City to Montpelier was constructed twentyized to advantage. The right of way has, of course, lapsed, but much of it has been newly secured, and all of it may be. With this condition of affairs prevailing, it would seem that railway facilities may

The people realize that this is their only disadvantage, and with this removed Jay county, as a gas field, would be none in the belt, and as an oil producer would develop into a valuable and productive field.

PROPOSED GOULD COLLEGE

George May Carry Out His Father's Wishes and Endow a Preparatory Institution, NEW YORK, Dec. 14.-According to a story circulated yesterday Jay Gould not long before his death wrote a letter in which he is said to have suggested one million dollars as probably the proper amount that would be needed to endow a preparatory institution, such as he had in mind, with the object in view of fitting young men for college. When Russell Sage was questioned in regard to the matter he said: "Now I think this newspaper talk is unfortunate, It may defeat the very object Mr. Gould had in mind. But then I don't know anything about it. I never saw the letter referred to. But I know that Chancellor McCracken had talked with Mr. Gould about his plans for the university. I know that he and Mr. Gould were very friendly and that Mr. Gould was interested in his plans, and I have no doubt that the uni versity will get something." George Gould and Edwin Gould refused to be seen. It was said that while the plan is not menioned in the will and no provision is made for its carrying out, the matter was left with George Gould, and that his father's

wishes, whatever they were, will be car-What Jay Gould Did for Kansas. TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 14. - Ex-Governor John P. Stone writes the following to a Kansas newspaper: "In the midst of all that is being published against Jay Gould, please allow me space to say that in 1880 when settlers in western Kansas were penniless and threatened with starvation, I wrote to this much-abused man about it. He promptly sent me \$5,000, which was invested in bread and meal for the sufferers

Saloon-Keepers Sued by a Mother.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 14.-Mrs. Maria Wilson, of this city, has brought suit against John Barthel, John Maier, Helena Maier, Martin Clausen, Frederick Ballman, Joseph Kelly and Abram Stipes, in the sum of \$5,000. Mrs. Wilson's son obtained liquor in saloons kept by these persons and became involved in a quarrel in which be ost his life. Young Wilson was a minor and the only means of support of his